

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 17.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

NO. 11.

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES. For Township Officers, each \$1.00 For County " " 2.50 For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

E. D. CROOKS, Physician & Surgeon. OFFICE—South side of the Public Square, JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Jasper County. March 25, 1875.—ly

UNION HOUSE! DALE, INDIANA.

CHRISTIAN KÖRBER respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to accommodate travelers and other guests in a comfortable and pleasant manner. His stable is good, and his fare is supplied with all the best quality of food and drink. A share of patronage is solicited. March 25, 1875.—ly

VERANDA HOTEL! DALE, INDIANA.

JOHN WAHL, — Proprietor.

THIS house is now fitted up in a comfortable style for the accommodation of the traveling public, and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. He has an excellent stable and careful drivers in connection with the hotel. March 25, 1875.—ly

W. H. PECKINPAUGH Attorney at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Jasper and surrounding counties. Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and the United States Circuit. OFFICE—On East Main Street, one block from the public square. Aug. 7, 1874.

JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE, Attorneys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Jasper County, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to them. Office in the "Courier" Building, West Main Street. CAPT. LEVI FERGUSON, W. M. CAPEHART, Attorneys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

FERGUSON & CAPEHART, Attorneys at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois, Pike and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. OFFICE—South side of public square, Jasper, Ind. (next door to the "Courier").

WILL A. TRAYLOR Attorney at Law, JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. OFFICE—One door East of the St. Charles Hotel. June 25, 1874.—ly

BRUNO BUETTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Notary Public, JASPER, INDIANA.

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"COMPARISONS ARE ODDIOUS." ESPECIALLY IN THIS CASE.

Contrasting the Work of the Last two Legislatures.

WHEREIN THE LAST EXCELLED THE PRECEDING.

AN ABLE LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HENDRICKS IN ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY FROM REPRESENTATIVE HOPKINS—A SEARCHING REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE WORK FOR FOUR YEARS.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks:

DEAR SIR—The tone of the press, and especially the press of Indianapolis, has been so constant and so urgent in its disparagement of the action of the late legislature that I thought I would address you a word as a disinterested spectator in relation to it. For myself, although a member of the last House of Representatives, I belong to no party either in or out of the legislature. I am thoroughly independent, representing only the interests of labor and reform in this city and state and, therefore, ask in all candor, your impartial judgment and opinion of its action. A reply will much oblige myself and the public. JAMES HOPKINS. Little's Hotel, Ind'pls, Mar. 19, 1875.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE. INDIANAPOLIS, March 25, 1875.

The Hon. James Hopkins, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant. I take pleasure in complying with your request for a reply, though my engagements will not allow me to make it as full as I would desire. I have regretted to observe that some of the newspapers and citizens of Indianapolis constantly speak of the late legislature in terms of disrespect. It is not proper to disparage a great department of the state government. It is not an act of good citizenship to seek to bring it into disrepute, and its action into contempt merely because of a dissent from its policy. Nor is such conduct likely to promote the interests and welfare of Indianapolis. The members convened with kindly and liberal feelings toward the capital. They expressed their gratification at the

GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND GREATNESS.

But when they were made the objects of ridicule because of their individual or collective peculiarities, is it to be wondered at if Indianapolis interests came to be regarded with less favor and more jealousy? Many of the members, particularly of the House, were plain gentlemen, who came from the farms and workshops. They were not skilled in the arts of legislation, or familiar with the habits of legislative bodies. It may be that they went to their work awkwardly and were slow in getting on with it, but they represented a well defined public sentiment, and labored diligently to frame the laws in accordance with it. Never were the people more faithfully represented in the halls of legislation, or their opinions and wishes more profoundly respected by their representatives. I think the laws that were passed are nearly as the people desired. Comparison has been made between the legislature of 1872-3, and its work, and that of 1875, to the prejudice of the latter. It is not just. The comparison may properly be made in respect, first, to the

ECONOMY IN LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES;

second, the dispatch of business; and third the excellence of the laws enacted. The legislature of 1872-3 was in special and regular session one hundred and one days. Its expenditures as shown by Auditor Wildman's report of November 1874, page seven, amounted to \$109,863 82. The per diem of members at the special session of forty days was five dollars, and at the regular session of sixty-one days, eight dollars. It amounts as follows:

Forty days at \$5	\$ 200 00
Sixty-one days at \$8	488 00
Making	\$ 688 00

That left for miscellaneous expenses \$96,363 32, which was for the 101 days at the rate of \$953 09 per day.

The legislature of this year was in regular session 61 days, and in special session 7 days, in all 68 days. Its expenses amounted to \$117,325 12 as shown by a statement furnished me from the books of the auditor of state. From that sum should be deducted items in the specific appropriation bill not chargeable to expenses of this legislature, amounting to \$4,854 57, which leaves the expenses proper \$112,470 55. The per diem of members at \$2, amounted to \$136,000. That left for miscellaneous expenses \$30,870 55, which, for the 68 days, was at the rate of \$453 97 per day.

Daily miscellaneous expenses, 1872-3	\$ 453 97
This same for 1875	453 97

Difference. The aggregate miscellaneous expenses for 1872-3 were \$ 453 97

The same for the two sessions of 1875

Difference. All the expenses of 1872-3, including pay of members \$ 112,470 55

The same for 1875

Difference

In this connection it is proper to compare the two legislatures in respect to

THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

The legislature of 1872-3 sat 101 days and passed 154 bills which became laws, and three bills which were vetoed. The legislature of 1875 sat sixty-eight days and passed 155 bills which became laws and three bills which were vetoed. The state not offer to the holders of capital as ample and stable security as Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis? Those cities thirty-three days less time, and at a less command capital, as I understand, with expenditure of \$87,092 77. In other words, it took thirty-three days more time, and cost eighty-seven thousand dollars more money for the legislature of 1872-3 to pass 154 laws than it required for the legislature of 1875 to pass 158 laws.

It is impossible to make a satisfactory comparison of the acts passed by the legislatures in an answer to short as this is intended to be. The legislature of 1872-3 is entitled to the credit of a valuable assessment and tax law which was prepared by Mr. Shoemaker before he left the office of auditor of state, also to the credit of the act modifying in a material respect our system of courts, and to amendment of school laws, suggested and urged by Mr. Hopkins, the superintendent of public instruction. The highest possible duty that rested upon that legislature was to make a just apportionment of the state for legislative and congressional purposes, but much time was spent and money expended to produce a law so unequal and so clearly in disregard of constitutional requirement that no man or newspaper, within my knowledge, has justified or ever apologized for the act. It is also entitled, to the credit of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, known as the Baxter bill, which is now quite generally conceded to be a failure. Beyond these leading measures, what laws were enacted which required

THE EXPENDITURE OF SO MUCH TIME AND MONEY?

Many useful laws undoubtedly were passed, but not proportioned in importance to the expenditure of time and money. Very many of the laws recently passed, like those of any other legislature, have no special importance, but will prove to be useful. Important amendments have been made in the assessment and tax laws, in the judicial system and legal practice and, proceeding in the school laws, in the laws governing cities, and upon many other subjects. The demands of the people for the additional provision for the insane have been unheeded by former legislatures, but under a law just passed provision is made for six hundred additional inmates of that unfortunate class. The authors of that humane measure will receive the thanks and blessings of the people. For many years the people have also demanded an adjustment and reduction of salaries. They have been disappointed by one failure after another. The fee and salary bill just passed is probably as nearly in accordance with the popular demand as possible. I have heard it estimated that it will save to the people of the state nearly

ONE MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR.

As the Baxter bill promoted neither revenue nor temperance, and therefore was not much respected or obeyed, a license law has been enacted in its stead. I think the evils of intemperance will be held under greater restraint and the lawful traffic will not be disturbed by worthless and irritating provisions. Sales in the night time, on Sunday and on election days are forbidden. Drunkenness in public is to be punished; and also misrepresentation of one's age to obtain liquor. A distinction is made in the law between beer and wine and the more intoxicating liquors. The party selling in violation of law is made responsible for all injuries caused thereby to wife or child or other party. The yearly revenue to the schools from the license fee will probably exceed two hundred thousand dollars. Before the meeting of the next legislature this law will have

BROUGHT INTO THE SCHOOL FUND.

more than double the entire cost and expense of the legislature that enacted it. A practice has recently obtained of inserting in promissory notes and other agreements to pay money, a provision that, in case suit be brought thereon, the plaintiff shall receive his attorney's fees. It was an innovation. It is now forbidden and made unlawful. For that the legislature is denounced and its action declared impolitic. Why shall the man who loans money recover his attorney's fees against the defendant, and no other plaintiff be allowed the same? Is the claim not equally strong in favor of the party who sues for an injury to his person, reputation or property, or who is forced into court to vindicate the dearest relations of life? Or if a man be wrongfully sued upon a false claim, why is he not equally entitled to the cost of the defense against the same? I think the principle covers all the cases, or none of them. The legislature said,

that it shall be in the future as it has been in the past, that each party must pay his own lawyers. The anxiety lest capital be kept from the state by the act is probably unnecessary. I believe

THE PRACTICE DOES NOT PREVAIL.

In this form and limit elsewhere. Can Indianapolis and the other cities of the state not offer to the holders of capital as ample and stable security as Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis? Those cities thirty-three days less time, and at a less command capital, as I understand, with expenditure of \$87,092 77. In other words, it took thirty-three days more time, and cost eighty-seven thousand dollars more money for the legislature of 1872-3 to pass 154 laws than it required for the legislature of 1875 to pass 158 laws. I did not hesitate to approve and sign the bill. It may not be claimed for this or any other legislature that no mistakes were made by it, or impolitic laws passed. Such excellence can not be found. If it be judged by the economy of its expenditures, its dispatch of business, and by the volume and character of its enactments, it will properly rank well among its predecessors. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

LOUISVILLE'S PROJECT.

How That City Proposes to Capture Evansville Trade.

From the Evansville Courier.

The Courier of yesterday announced the railroad project that was being agitated in Louisville for connection with Evansville by way of Huntingburg.

The Courier-Journal of yesterday explains the project at length: "Meets Geo. H. Ellery and H. B. Hanson, of New York, are in the city, with their headquarters at Louisville Hotel, endeavoring to effect the completion of the St. Louis Air Line Railway to Huntingburg, Indiana, in order to connect with the Lake Erie and Evansville railroad, which is now building, and thus form a direct line to Evansville, thereby reaching that place from this city within four hours whereas it now requires ten hours' travel. The Air Line is now graded to Huntingburg, and could be ironed at a small expense. If successful in their efforts they not only look for large advantage to Louisville and Evansville in establishing a shorter route between these places, but hope for a connection at Evansville with the St. Louis and Southeastern railway route. The demands of the people for the additional provision for the insane have been unheeded by former legislatures, but under a law just passed provision is made for six hundred additional inmates of that unfortunate class. The authors of that humane measure will receive the thanks and blessings of the people. For many years the people have also demanded an adjustment and reduction of salaries. They have been disappointed by one failure after another. The fee and salary bill just passed is probably as nearly in accordance with the popular demand as possible. I have heard it estimated that it will save to the people of the state nearly

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Jerusalem and its Noted Man.

William Kemp formerly of Rockport then of Hall township but now of pumpkin hill. Says that he is all rite now he is going to raise A due pumpkin this year.

he says that his name is not William Kemp but Doctor and there is so many Doctor Kemps that to distinguish his name from the rest of the Doctors we must call him School teacher.

Doctor William Kemp he says that he taught James F. Barker patient for making too hot bitters and he says that there is nothing to compare with his too hot bitters he says that he has tried it and it is no.

he has got A nother kind it is called the radical tragical compound Salve and he says that there is nothing to compare with it he says that it will draw A laay man out of the bed and I do think that he kneads as much for that as any body else and he says it will draw A photon from the table that good for him to

and by placing A application it will draw the Sun up before the dark before Sundown

by placing one half dozen application it will cause the sea to calm the Sun to stop

or if there is A cloud under the Sun that he can move to and if he tries for 24 hours and does not move it you can set it down that there has been A cloudy day he says that it is good for men who deal in stalk for he can by placing one dozen application on the ground that he can draw corn hay oats and pumpkins to snuff from the ground in one minute one hundred head all winter come to Doctor Kemp for your radical tragical compound Salve and tooth ache bitters on pumpkin Doctor Kemp, says that he is A going by Prof. Colmes' shoe and he says that he wants to get A small boy for A clown or, some fool will be the best he says, I think he would do

He says that he is A going to lean to be A vandrillquist for he is A good mechanic and he says that he will make A good wone he knows

he says that he thinks he is A going to get married Some times and he gets out of the notion before he gets there he says that Mr. Miller can beat him at the buisness and I think so to

Doctor, Kemp says as is shure as heaven when he dies for the bible say that no body can get there with A li in his mouth, and he has not got A li in his mouth he is plam full of the truth for he never used used any in his life James, F. Barker

For the Jasper Courier.

SILVER-MINE POINT ITEMS.

Mr. EDITOR:—There is a great excitement in Kansas over the items and dream found in the columns of your paper. But good news for you, as every body is talking about sending for your paper, and E. A. B. says he is glad of it, for they nearly finished his paper in viewing and reviewing the "Wonderful Dream" on Sunday last.

—G. C. takes all that dream on himself and says that they forgot one thing when they wrote the article—that is, that the dog could whip the cat that wrote it; but we think G. is mistaken.

—Bill S. wants to know why all the boys can coast the fair ones but him. We will tell Bill. It is because his mouth looks so much like a sink-hole, and the fair ones wants to keep out of them.

—Mrs. Small says that she will haunt any body that sends her name to the Courier. As we are growing old and expect to die before she does, we will try it once, and if she dies first and comes back and haunts us we don't think she will look any worse.

—Good news. W. B. P. finished gathering last week.

—R. A. Bollen's school closed Thursday, April 8th, and the girls and boys had a fine time.

—N. C. Kelso says that they might have left his bureau and mill out of the Courier as they had enough to do at home.

—G. C. seemed to be very restless all day Sunday, and at night he took a severe Payee at his side and went off West, and we have not seen him since. We suppose he is dead.

—J. L., J. F. H. and J. K. went to the Baker's Sunday evening to buy or to beg bread, we suppose.

—H. D. was riding around the other day trying to buy calves, and we suppose he is going to set up a boot shop, as he would not buy any without tails.

—Lewis E. O. says he is very fond of Green's that are able to come out to church and tell him home for dinner.

—Bully matches. The gentleman, R. F., being seven feet and six inches high, and the lady, E. J. G., being three feet and seven inches high. They travel to and from church with arms locked.

—Gentle Lee.

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